

THE GOOD
SAMARITAN;
OR

Complete English Physician:

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS ON the most frequent DISEASES of
Men and Women, Infants and Children;
With DIRECTIONS for the MANAGEMENT of the
SICK;

And a Collection of the most approved

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efficacious MEDICINES, for their Recovery.

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THE GOOD
SAMARITAN;

Complete English Physician

Containing a full and complete
Treatise on the Diseases of the Human Body

RECEIPTS

For the Cure of all Diseases
Accompanied by Bleeding




TO WHICH IS ADDED

A Method of Preserving the Bodies of
Animals in their Natural State

By JOHN D. D.

Printed by J. D. D.



Directions concerning Bleeding.

OF ALL the remedies recurred to in relieving the diseased part of mankind, there are none of such general service and advantage, as that of BLEEDING; as there is no one, on the other hand, attended with more pernicious consequences, when indirectly and injudiciously ordered. A number of illnesses are absolutely owing to too great a quantity of blood; in which cases there is ever of course an indispensable necessity for proportionably draining this fluid.

In all inflammatory distempers, it is next kin to a sacrilege to omit it; as it is, on the contrary, exposing the patient to the utmost hazard, to injoin it in a low, languid, depressed state, where the spirits before were too much exhausted, and nature, consequently, unable to support the least evacuation. Hence, it ought to be constantly directed, and repeated according to the exigency of the violence and duration of the malady, in pleuritic and peripneumonic disorders, during the first few days of those painful attacks. But it is in vain to expect any resource from thence, when once suppuration is begun, and the morbid matter is only to be thrown off by expectoration, which bleeding must necessarily retard.

Again, in apoplectic and epileptic disorders, a dysentery, or bloody flux, and irksome heat of the bowels, we must bleed in proportion to the illness; which we must likewise generally do in the beginning of fevers, and as religiously abstain from drawing

drawing away blood on their decline; as, from being inflammatory, they are as often at this period degenerated into the Nervous kind, when the chief of the affair is to be transacted by a liberal application of blisters.

Bleeding, again, ought to be directed in large abscesses, where there is an excessive turgency from the flux of humours, and a great oppression of nature from immoderate heat. For in that case, by drawing away some blood, the suppuration is happily performed, both in point of time, and the compleat discharge of the morbid matter.

In the small pox also, (for the communication of which experience we are obliged to Dr. MEAD) bleeding, and that repeated in some cases, may be advantageously ordered in plethoric habits at any period of that distemper, except in children under twichings of the nerves before the eruption; it being, in respect to these, found by frequent trials, that the taking away blood in that situation renders the disease mortal.


In a word, where-ever prevail sore-eyes, a sciatic, a dry, husky cough, an head-ach, inflammations of the womb, or bladder, a virulent gonorrhœa, cordee, buboes, venereal stricture, inflamed piles, hot rheumatism, dry gripes, sore throat, an asthma, cholic, stranguary, gravel, nephritic pains, hæmorrhages, an inveterate itch, and the like, the opening of a vein is of peculiar service. But in dropsies, a jaundice, the gout, and all illnesses derived from too great a relaxation of the vessels, or obstruction of them, remedies adapted to the respective complaints must be sought for from other specific quarters, without the least thought of increasing those disorders, by abrupt and preposterous bleeding.

THE



THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Directions for the management of Infants, when they are not well, and likewise when Infants and Children have Fevers, whether intermitting or continual, whether with eruptions, as the Measles, Small Pox, &c. or without; and when they have Coughs, or Convulsion Fits: with Directions for making and giving suitable medicines to the several cases. Whereunto are added, the Extracts of some Letters, which shew, from experience, the efficacy of some of the remedies recommended.

 Propose to communicate to the public, a few papers on the most frequent diseases, with directions for managing the sick, and an account of some medicines, which through the course of a long and large experience, I have found most effectual for the cure of them.

This service I shall endeavour to perform for the use of the poor, and of such other persons as cannot have better advice: and as with a desire, so with the hope, through the divine blessing, they may be the happy means of preserving many lives.

B

As

As to infants and children, the subject of my present consideration, I give the following directions for the general management of them in time of health, viz.

1. That no Roller be put round their bodies.
2. Nor any sort of Stays used ; but instead of them Waistcoats under their Frocks, when they are put into short Petticoats: the human body naturally growing into its best shape, and proportion of its parts, when left to itself.
3. That infants have no Shoes nor Stockings, till they can run about barefooted ; and then Shoes without Stockings.
4. That the diet of young children be very plain or simple, such as Milk, Milk and Apples, sweetened with Sugar to a pleasant taste, which is a proper food, not only while they are well, but when they have the Small Pox, or Measles, or other Fevers: likewise Water Gruel made of Oatmeal, with Butter and Sugar, as well as Bread, when they are costive: or Water Gruel made of fine Wheat Flower instead of Oatmeal, or Panada made with white Sea Biscuits and sweetened with Loaf Sugar, when the Stools are too many, and very thin. For dinner they may eat Bread Puddings, Apple Fritters, &c. They may eat Bread and Butter, and dry Bread sometimes.

Their drink may be River Water, or Barley Water, with Milk, or without it. But feeding young children with Animal Food, before they are two years of age, and giving them fermented or spiritious liquors, is sowing the seeds of diseases.

When infants, or young children have a Fever, whether it be continual or intermitting, the following general directions should be observed, viz.

1. To

1. To give them as plentifully as they will take it, some diluting liquor, when they are thirsty.

2. To supply them with such nutritious food, as they will take most freely ; because it abates the acrimony of the blood, repairs the waste of the body, and is one of the best cordials ; two or three common spoonfuls of small Whey, made with Canary or Mountain Wine, may sometimes be given them. I would observe (before I describe the medicines that I shall recommend) that one ounce of any liquid mixture, containe eight drams, or about two common table spoonfuls ; that one such spoonful contains four drams : that one dram, or the fourth part of such a spoonful, is a dose for an infant in the first year of its life : in the second year, the dose may be increased half a spoonful ; a child three years old or upwards, may take a whole spoonful.

The doses are to be given four times a day, at four hours distance, and the child to drink some Barley Water after each ; there is no occasion for its fasting, but food may be given it as soon as it has taken its medicine.

The medicines I recommend in the diseases mentioned, are the following :

A. Take eight grains of the Salt of Wormwood, four grains of Cochineal in fine powder, fourteen drams of small Alexiteric Water, (or common Water) and two drams of the Balsamic Syrup, of these make a mixture for an infant.

For a child about two years old, this mixture may be prepared in double quantity ; this mixture I have found very effectual for the cure of infants, while they live upon the breast, and after they are weaned, whether their Fever be continual or inter-

B. 2

mitting ;

miting ; and often of great service against Consumptions and the Cough ; and in regard to these last Symptoms, I order the belly, the sides, and breast of the child, to be gently rubbed with warm (not hot) Oil of Olives, for four or five minutes, and then wiped off again ; this may be done once or twice a day, or oftner if there should be occasion ; and this is one good remedy against Convulsion Fits.

B. Take Salt of Wormwood, Salt Prunella, and Cochineal, of each ten grains, small Alexiteric Water (or common Water) three ounces and a half, Balsamic Syrup, half an ounce ; of these make a mixture.

This mixture is somewhat more cooling than the former.

If the child is very costive, I omit the Cocheneal and order the following :

C. Take the Calx of Antimony, Salt of Wormwood, Salt Prunella, of each ten grains, small Alexiteric Water (or common Water) three ounces and half, Balsamic Syrup half an ounce ; and make a mixture.

D. Take compound Powder of Contrayerva, Calx of Antimony, Salt of Wormwood, (or the Salt Prunella) of each ten grains, small Alexiteric Water, three ounces, small Cinnamon Water, Balsamic Syrup, of each half an ounce ; of these make a mixture.

The phials, in which the powder sinks to the bottom, must be shaken before any is poured out. The mixture that is used and proves beneficial, must

must be repeated, and its use continued so long as needful.

When a Stool shall be wanted, a Glister made of Milk and Sugar, or of Water Gruel, brown Sugar, and Oil of Olives, may be given to the child.

When a Looseness happens, and the Stools are watry, or thin and green, then the following mixture is proper, viz.

E. Take compound powder of Contrayerva, red Corall prepared, of each twenty grains, small Cinnamon Water, three ounces and half, Balsamic Syrup, half an ounce; of these make a mixture.

Sometimes, instead of the Coral, I direct the same quantity of fine Chalk in fine powder; and order, that half a large spoonful, or a whole one, according to the size of the child, be given it warm after every thin and griping Stool, first shaking the phial; but taking a dose of the mixture marked A, every fourth hour, while the Fever continues.

If the child has a Cough, be it hooping or not, the mixture A. B. C. are proper remedies in regard to it: and while the Cough continues, I advise giving the child two or three spoonfuls of a Tea, made with the herb called Cup-moss, sweetened with a decoction of Figs; also a tea spoonful now and then, of a mixture of Oil of Olives, with Sugar, to the consistence of a thin Syrup; when the Cough continues after the Fever ceases, I order two or three drops of the Balsam of Capivi to be given night and morning, with some powder Sugar, to a child about four years old.

When children have the Small Pox, if the pustules are few, and continue increasing in bulk, and the suppuration of them proceeds well, there

is no occasion for medicines; but a suitable diet, especially Milk and Apples, Milk Porridge, &c. with giving the child now and then a little Sack or Mountain Whey, may be sufficient.

If the pustules are very numerous, and the Fever continues, besides the suitable diet, some medicines should be given; and the mixture marked B, or that marked D, may be fitly given; but if the disease is of the confluent kind, and a looseness happens, often very happy for young children, then the mixture marked C, is more proper.

When children have the Measles, they should be fed with the same sort of diet as in the Small Pox; if the Fever continues high, the mixture marked A, may be given, and in regard to the Cough, which often attends this distemper, the directions before mentioned, about this symptom, should be observed.

The following extracts may somewhat exemplify the advantages obtainable by the foregoing advices.

In the latter end of February last, I received a letter from a gentleman near Biddeford in Devonshire, in which he writes thus, viz.

‘ There is a boy of six years old in this place, that
 ‘ has had the Hooping Cough ever since September,
 ‘ he is now much better, but has prodigious Wind
 ‘ and Belching on his Stomach, and very severe
 ‘ Fits of Coughing at night, but no Hooping. I
 ‘ have recommended him to an apothecary for
 ‘ some time, but without effect. His father is an
 ‘ industrious poor man. This I mention to you, and
 ‘ it would be a very good deed to recommend the
 ‘ child to a relief; for you must know this is a
 ‘ country place, where if the parents could afford,
 ‘ advising with a physician, there is none nigher
 ‘ than twenty-five miles.’

He

He likewise mentions that the Hooping Cough has been much in that country.

February 28, I returned an answer, in which I wrote as follows :

Against the Hooping Cough.

R^x. Sal. Absinth. ℥i. Coccinella ℥ss. Aq. Alexiter. simple ℥iii. ss. syr. balsamic ℥ss. et f. Mixture. This mixture may be made in the following manner :

Take one Scruple of the Salt of Wormwood, and dissolve it in a Quarter of a pint of pure water, then add to it ten grains of Cochineal in fine powder, and sweeten it with white sugar to a pleasant taste.

Of this mixture, the fourth part of a common or table spoonful, may be given to a child within the first year four times a day, at four hours distance, with a spoonful of Barley water after it. To a child near two years old, half a spoonful may be the dose ; to a child above four years old, a common spoonful may be the dose. As for the boy you mentioned of six years old, he may take a large spoonful four times a day. Also he may take three or four drops of the Balsam of Capivi, with powder Sugar, night and morning. And milk and apples are a proper food for him, that is, apples boiled in a pipkin (as if intended for sauce to roasted pork) put into very warm milk and sweetened to his palate with sugar.

In the latter end of June last, I received another letter, in which, after an apology for his long silence, and some other matters, he writes thus, viz.

“ As to the Hooping Cough, it is now out of our neighbourhood. The remedy which you prescribed,

scribed, had a wonderful effect, particularly in the case of the boy I wrote to you about six years old, who was relieved in 24 hours, and I think cured in five or six days. I recommended it to several poor people, and will say, it always had success; therefore, in behalf of several poor distressed families, you have my sincere thanks, and may the Author of all blessings reward your humane and charitable disposition."

Of Fevers in men and women, and the two general sorts of causes which produce them: And shewing how people may know and distinguish them one from the other; and what may be concluded from them.

HAVING considered the Fevers and Coughs of infants and children, I shall now communicate my sentiments on the diseases in adult persons, that the poorer sort of people, who cannot be at the expence of a Physician, may know my opinion, and have my advice for the management of the sick, and for making some proper and cheap medicines for their recovery. Medicines, which in my experience, have been very effectual in restoring them to health.

There are two principal sources of Fevers; one comprehends the causes, which renders the blood, and other fluids of the body too thick; the other includes those which makes them too thin; and I shall shew how common people may distinguish one sort of them from the other. It should be observed, that in all Fevers of every kind, there is a morbid quality introduced, and subsisting in the blood, as the productive cause: and the proper means for curing them are such methods, and medicines, as by experience have been found effectual.

tual for removing the morbid quality, and recovering the sick in the shortest time.

In some persons, when there is too much blood, such bleeding may be advised as will draw off the excess, except in pestilential distempers, in which blood-letting has proved almost always mortal, even in the bodies fullest of blood; this evacuation may be moderately used in pleurisies, as the extremity of pain, and the difficulty of breathing shall require it.

That the common people (who generally know when persons have Fevers) may have a little more knowledge of these acute diseases, and how to distinguish one kind of them from another, the person who is to direct for the sick should carefully enquire into the state of his body: He should examine the pulse. Let him feel the pulse of two or three who are in health, and his own pulse, and then compare them with the pulse of the patient, and thereby he will come nearly to know how much it differs from the heathful standard, as to quickness or slowness, and as to its strength or weakness, and be able to deduce some conclusions which may guide his conduct, then let him learn the degree of febrile heat, and one way to do this may be by feeling the side of the neck below the ears, (through which the large blood vessels pass to and from the brain) and thus the degree of the heat of the blood may be known; and the other symptoms of the patient should be particularly inquired into.

If the heat of the body is excessive, the pulse quick and strong, and the flesh is very dry, and the pores of the skin very close, and the thirst very great, it may be concluded that the cause which produced that Fever has rendered the blood too thick.

If the pulse is too quick, and not strong, and the

the heat of the body not great ; if the tongue is very black, or dry, and the thirst is great, or if the patient voids blood, by urine, or spitting, or at his nose or by stool ; or if he has flat spots on his skin, black or reddish in colour ; or if he has a great looseness, with watery or thin stools ; or if he has profuse sweats, with a sensible sinking of his spirits, and decrease of strength, it may be inferred, that the Fever is of a putrid kind.

General directions for the management of adult persons under Fevers, and preparing medicines for them : with an account of some remedies against intermitting Fevers, a cheap way for the poor to take the Bark.

§ 1. **T**HE observation premised in my last I apprehend, may be easily understood by people of common capacities ; and a due attention to them will enable persons in families to direct for the sick, with propriety and success.

§ 2. The general rules about the use of diluting liquors, and a nutritious diet, recommended on the Fevers of children, should for the same reasons be observed in the management of adult persons under them ; and the medicines I advise for children are proper for men and women under the same kinds of Fevers, (whether with Eruptions, as the Measles, the Small-pox, &c. or without them) by encreasing the proportion of the Ingredients, and enlarging the Doses of them, thus, viz.

§ 3. Take Salt of Wormwood, Salt Prunella, Cochineal, of each Half a Dram ; common Water four ounces ; Nutmeg Water, balsamic Syrup, of each one ounce, and make the Mixture marked B, the Dose to be two common table spoonfuls, once every three or four hours.

§ 4.

§ 4. The other mixtures, marked A, C, D, E, may be made in the same manner, and given to the sick according to the directions there given.

§ 5. I may recommend Salt-Peter to the poorest patient under continual Fevers as an efficacious as well as cheap remedy.

§ 6. I shall mention one instance of its utility: A poor woman asked my advice for her husband (a man about forty years old) who had a Fever, with a violent pain in his side, and was light headed at times.

§ 7. I advised her to get an ounce of Salt-Petre, powder it; then to divide it into four equal parts, and each of them into four others, for so many doses, each of which will contain about half a dram. I directed, that she should give one of them, dissolved in a Coffee-dish of Sage-tea, sweetened with sugar to his palate, every three or four hours; and when he had taken this Salt, she came and told me that his Fever was gone, but that his Cough remained; I then advised her to give him about twenty drops of Balsam Capivi, with powder sugar, night and morning; and he happily recovered.

§ 8. Intermitting Fevers, those especially whose Fits return every other day, have been often cured with a few doses of Cochineal, by taking about half a dram of it in Powder, some time before the accession of each Fit; and others have been recovered by taking five, six or seven grains of the Virginian Snake-root, three times on the days of intermission, at about four or five hours distance; and I have with success advised some of the poor to drink a quarter of a pint of tea, made with the root of Burdock, every third or fourth hour, during the intermissions, sweetened with sugar or not.

§ 9.

§ 9. This sort of intermittents allow a good opportunity for taking the Peruvian Bark, and that the poor, those great objects of our compassion and charity, may have the benefit of that excellent remedy at the least expence, I advise them to the following method, viz.

§ 10. To buy an ounce of the best Bark in Powder, then to divide it into eight, or twelve equal parts, and to take a dose of it every third hour, during the intermissions, beginning as soon as they are quite free from a Fit in the following manner, viz.

§ 11. Mix a dose of the Bark with a tea cup of hot water, with which it will mix easily; and when it is cool enough, then let the patient drink it, and drink after it a glass of punch made in the common way, and take his meals at his usual times. Suppose the time for taking the Bark happens in the time of dining, let him first take the Bark, and then eat his dinner. I have done so myself.

§ 12. I advise the patient to take the Bark in the night, as well as in the day, which I have done myself several times, having a person to sit up and wake me, when the time for taking the Bark comes.

§ 13. If the patient can take a dram of the Bark for a dose, without finding his stomach loaded, let that quantity be the dose; and when he has taken one ounce, though he misses the Fit, yet let the Bark be prepared, and the doses taken at four hours distance.

OF

Of Consumptions or Hætic Fevers with Coughs.
The state of things in bodies under such Fevers.
Four Intentions to be pursued for the recovery
of persons from them ; particular directions as
to management and medicines.

§ 14. **I** Do not pretend, in these papers, properly to treat of those diseases which are the subjects of them ; but only to communicate some sentiments, which may remove mistaken opinions, that lead into a mismanagement of the sick, and to propose such directions, as to diet and remedies, as I have found to be of great efficacy for their recovery.

§ 15. A delightful employment this ! A service pleasing to our merciful God, who requires us as we have opportunity, to do good unto all men ! It is a service, which may prove of great utility to many in time of sickness ; and the thoughts of this are pleasing to me.

§ 16. I shall now take notice of Hætic Fevers with Coughs, which are commonly called Consumptions on the account of that great waste or decrease of the substance of the bodies afflicted with them.

§ 17. There is in these Consumptive distempers, a quotidian intermitting Fever, as there is in some persons who have no Coughs ; and as in these daily Fevers without a Cough, the Fever Fit returns in some patients only once in twenty-four hours, in some twice, and in others three times, in the space of a natural day, so it happens to some persons in Consumptions.

§ 18. There are four things to be endeavoured for the recovery of consumptive people, namely,

§ 19. 1. To remove the Fever. 2. To prevent

vent the sliding, or falling down into the lungs of that watery humour, which is continually descending into them, especially in the Fits of the tickling Cough; because that watery humour, (in proportion to its filling the air vessels of the lungs) makes a short and difficult breathing, and by the evaporation of the thinnest parts with the breath, becomes a very viscid phlegm; and likewise because (if it has a certain degree of acrimony) an ulceration of the lungs will be the consequence. Therefore this intention is of vast moment. And happy it is for Mankind, that an easy method for this purpose is communicated to the publick.

§ 20. 3. To promote an emptying of the air vessels of the lungs, by easy expectoration of the viscid humour contained in them.

§ 21. 4. To strengthen all the muscular fibres and vessels of the body.

§ 22. It appears to my understanding, that when the quantity of the animal fluids is too little (as it certainly is in consumptive cases) I am not to use any means to render it less.

§ 23. All the ill consequences of improper evacuations, are so many arguments against them: Therefore I do not advise bleeding or purging my patients under consumptive diseases, but pursue the four intentions mentioned.

§ 24. 1. For removing the Fevers, (§ 20.) I advise such remedies as the following, viz.

Take of Salt Petre, one drachm; Cochineal, half a drachm; Pure Water, a quarter of a pint; the best Brandy, Balsamic Syrup (or Honey or Sugar) of each one ounce; and with them make a mixture; the dose of which may be two table spoonfuls every third or fourth hour, whether the
Fever

Fever is on or off. The mixtures also marked A, B. (P. 7. 8.) are proper to the same end.

§ 25. As to diet and diluting drink, I recommend milk and apples, water gruel, made of meal, or fine white flower, with a little butter or sugar, or cyder whey, or barley water, or ground-ivy tea sweetened with sugar or honey, acidulated with the juice of lemons, or an apple boiled in a point of water, with one large spoonful of brandy, and sweetened as before directed, are proper liquors to quench the thirst, abate the Fever, and promote the spitting up the phlegm.

§ 26. 2. For obtaining our second purpose, of preventing the descent of the watery humour into the lungs in the fit of the tickling Cough, I advise chewing well, and swallowing one or two mouthfuls of bread, or biscuit of any sort, so long as the Tickling Cough continues; and if the patient cannot swallow it, let him spit it out.

§ 27. This method (§ 26) makes the watery humour to mix with the dry aliments, prevents its falling into the lungs, and certainly shortens the fits of coughing, procures more sleep in the night, and preserves the lungs the longer; and if this means was used constantly, night and day, from the beginning of a Tickling Cough, I apprehend it would prevent many consumptions.

§ 28. I will mention another remedy, that may be sometimes used, which is this; that the patient take a piece of loaf sugar, wetted with those spirits of wine (which we burn in lamps) into his mouth; and as it dissolves swallow it; but this should only be used by those who cannot bear chewing dry aliments.

§ 29. 3. For gaining the third intention (§ 20.) I may observe, that the remedies against

Hectic Fevers, (i. e. the diluting drinks, mentioned in § 25.) do very much contribute to this intention.

§ 30. I likewise advise the patient to take a large tea-spoonful of the following mixture pretty often in the day.

Take four ounces of honey, half a common spoonful of vinegar, two spoonfuls of the oil of olives, and mix them well together, for a mixture to promote an easy spitting up of phlegm; and night and morning take fifteen or twenty drops of the balsam Capivi, with sugar in powder, or in a spoonful of water.

§ 31. 4. Then to strengthen all the muscular Fibres, and Vessels of the body, (§ 22.) let the patient use the following mixture:

Take of Salt Petre half a drachm, Salt of steel fifteen grains; dissolve them in to a quarter of a pint of pure water; then add two ounces of the best brandy, and as much loaf sugar as will bring it to a pleasant taste, for a strengthening mixture. Let the patient take two spoonfuls of it about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at five in the afternoon, and drink a dish of tea, made of Sage of Virtue, after each dose, sweetened with sugar as he shall like it. This mixture may be repeated two or three times.

§ 32. And let him continue taking the balsam Capivi for three or four weeks.

Of Putrid Fevers in adult persons; and how they who nurse the sick in the families of the poor may know them. With directions for management, and suitable remedies when the purple spots appear, or bleedings, or violent loosenesses, or profuse sweats, happen to the sick.

§ 33. **I** Shall now consider the Putrid Fevers, the most destructive of acute distempers, and in such a manner as may be most beneficial in families, by directing those who act as nurses how to manage persons when under any Fevers of the putrid kind.

§ 34. These nurses may know, that the sick have a putrid Fever when they find the patient's pulse not strong, but the heat of the body much greater than in health, and yet his thirst great, his tongue black, or of a dark brown colour, and dry; and especially if attended with one or other of the following symptoms, viz. 1. Purple spots. 2. Hemorrhages, or bleeding. 3. Profuse sweats. 4. Loosenesses. Every nurse knows whether the one or the other of these happens, and I would assist them to know what is proper for them to do for the relief of the sick under this or that symptom.

§ 35. But previously I may observe, that in all Fevers from dissolvent causes, (causes which weaken the consistence of the blood and divide the globules of it into lesser, and which relax the vessels, and dissolve the union of many of the constituent parts of the fibres) those things are proper remedies, which experience has proved to be effectual for preserving animal substance from putrifying; and it may be said, that our kitchen salt, the nitrous, and other salts, and all sugars and acids have

have a quality preventive of putrefaction; which shews the propriety of the medicines I have recommended.

§ 36. The nurses may observe, as a general rule, that when the pulse is low and weak, and the heat of the body rather less than in time of health, and the spirits faint, then to give the patient now and then three or four spoonfuls of tea, made with a little Snake-Root, Nutmeg and Saffron, and sweetened to a pleasant taste with loaf Sugar, or else give as much Mountain Wine and water; with a little Nutmeg and Sugar, very warm, while there shall be occasion.

§ 37. I shall now shew what is proper to be done when either of the very threatening symptoms mentioned (in § 34.) shall occur; particularly, 1. When the nurse shall discover any flat spots in the skin, of a purple or livid colour, let her try by thrusting a sharp fine needle slowly into the middle of some of them, till the patient feels pain from the puncture of the needle. If the patient feels no pain, she may conclude, that the spots are so many mortifications, and that death will soon follow. These are called Tokens in the Plague: They sometimes happen in the worst sort of the Small Pox, and in some other Fevers.

§ 38. When the patient feels the puncture of the needle as soon as it enters the skin, it shews that the spots are only superficial, and that there is no mortification; and that, although it is a bad symptom, yet the sick may recover.

§ 39. The remedies I recommended are the following powders and drops:

Take Tartar vitriolated, Cream of Tartar, Salt Prunella, of each one scruple; mix and make a powder.

powder, to be divided into four equal parts for so many doses ; and let one of them be given to the patient every two or three hours, mixed with the balsamic Syrup, and drinking after it four or five spoonfuls of tea made with the Roots of Tormentill, and sweetened with loaf sugar.

Take of the dulcified spirits of vitriol one drachm, nutmeg water seven drams, and make a mixture. Of this mixture so many drops may be given in a coffee dish full of decoction of the shavings of Hartshorn, sweetened with sugar, as will make it a little sour, now and then a draught against thirst.

§ 40. Let the spots be gently rubbed with a hair pencil wetted with the following foment once in four or five hours:

Take Campian Powder one scruple, of the Tincture of Myrrh one ounce, mix for a foment ; or the spots may be wetted with the rectified spirits of wine alone.

§ 41. 2. The next symptoms mentioned (§ 34.) are hæmorrhages, or bleedings. The nurses know when and from what part of the body this morbid evacuation of blood comes ; and as the cause of the bleeding is the same, whatever is the part it comes from, so the same sort of medicines are needful ; and the powders and drops directed (in § 39.) are proper remedies.

§ 42. 3. Profuse sweating is another threatening symptom (§ 34) which happens in some Putrid Fevers. When the patient sweats abundantly, when the pulse is not strong, and when the strength sensibly decreases, and especially when they are cold and clammy, the patient is in extreme danger.

§ 43.

§ 43. It may be observed, that all those things which have in practice proved effectual to alter the dissolvent quality subsisting in the blood, are proper in this case: Besides the fore-mentioned medicines (§ 39.) I recommended for the same intention the following mixture:

Take of Tormentill Roots in powder one drachm, Cochineal half a drachm, Salt of Wormwood and Salt Prunella of each fifteen grains, Pure Water five ounces, the best Brandy one ounce; loaf sugar so much as is needful to produce a pleasant taste; thus make a mixture.

A spoonful of this mixture may be given to the sick once every two or three hours, while the symptom continues.

§ 44. And a coffee-dish of a decoction of shavings of hartshorn sweetened with loaf sugar, acidulated with the drops (directed in § 39,) and made warm, by quenching a red hot piece of iron in it, may sometimes be given for a draught, with or without a little wine.

§ 45. The last symptom mentioned (in § 34.) is a violent looseness: And in regard to this, I may say, that the medicines advised (in § 43, 44.) are proper remedies.

§ 46. I do not purge my patients after Fevers; because by their preceding sickness their blood and other fluids are more or less diminished, and rendered less than in the time of their foregoing health, and therefore should not be more diminished by purging and bleeding.

§ 47. If any morbid quality of the blood discovers itself by any symptom on the skin, it is an argument with me against every evacuating remedy,

remedy, which makes a revulsion from the surface of the body : And I never use them for the cure of any cutaneous disease.

§ 48. And if I order any thing for a patient after his Fever is come to its period, it is some alterative medicine, which may at the same time strengthen the appetite and digestion, and restore the animal fluids to their usual quantity and proper quality.

I will only add, that I pray God, infinitely gracious, to direct and succeed all my endeavours for the good of mankind.

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

On restoring to Life Persons drowned, or in any other Manner suffocated.—From Feijoo, a learned Spanish Author.

A Method has been lately found out to recover such persons as have been drowned, or in any other manner suffocated, provided they are not totally dead; which they may not be for many hours after the accident happened. In the first case they suspend them with their head downwards near a fire, till such time as the body begins to warm and throw out water by the Aspera Arteria. Then they foment the whole Breast and seat of the Heart, with Spirits of Wine, with Elixir Vitæ; or Bread dipped in strong Wines; this must be frequently repeated. By such methods, if they are not quite dead, motion is again restored to the Heart, which receives, by degrees, the Blood that it afterwards repels to the Arteries, till at length Life entirely returns. As to those who having
been

been hanged and have still some remains of life, they are easily recovered by blowing Air into them through the Aspera Arteria; for the Lungs being by this means inflated, the Blood has a free communication from the right to the left Ventricle of the Heart; which last, as well as the Blood, recovers that motion which the noose of the rope had stopped. To promote this motion in the Blood, and dissolve that part of it which may have begun to coagulate in the right Ventricle and pulmonary Vessels; great assistance may be received by making use (as circumstances permit) of the Elixir Magnanimitatis, Elixir Proprietatis, Elixir Vitæ, Spirits of Sal Ammoniac, those called Thearical, Julep Vital, with Saffron, Oleum Cinnamoni, and such like compositions. But as to those instances, where persons have lived after they have suffered suffocation upwards of two hours, as Cardan affirms of a person whose Aspera Arteria was ossified; such having not undergone a total stoppage in the vessels that admit air, have consequently still preserved the proper motion of the heart and blood.

In a letter wrote to Feijoo, he is acquainted that the life of a blind fisherman was saved, after he had been drowned an hour and a half, by following the directions given above. He himself likewise related the Recovery of a girl in the city of Estella, after she had been drowned an hour, through the charitable assistance of a gentleman who esteemed his works, and had the above-mentioned directions present in his mind. But he added this circumstance thereto, which was, that, besides the application to the fire, and inverse suspension of the body, he introduced air therein through the Aspera Arteria. This addition Feijoo does not entirely condemn, but would have it put in practice only when the other methods do not meet with timely

timely success, taking then great care that the introduced air passes through the *Aspera Arteria* in order to proceed to the Lungs; and that it does not enter the *Æsophagus*, which would be very prejudicial, the mistake being easy, as the orifices of the two canals are very near.

The following recovery of a man suffocated by the exhalations of lighted coal in a mine, is a strong argument in favour of what has been said above. His eyes were fixed, his mouth open, his body cold, and every way motionless, and was concluded to be quite dead. A surgeon imagining that by this extraordinary method he might restore him to life, applied his mouth to that of the supposed dead body, and stopping the nostrils of it, blew with such strength that he filled his breast; and continuing this method, perceived six or seven strong beatings of the heart. The chest recovered its elasticity, and the pulse became sensible. A vein being thereupon opened, the blood at first ran drop by drop; but in a quarter of an hour very freely; the patient's body was then well rubbed; he recovered his senses an hour afterwards, and returned home in perfect health.

The possibility and even easiness of recovering Persons in the above circumstances, is further confirmed by the following recent instance, extracted from the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*.

A Young fellow about one and twenty, a waterman at Passy in France, fell into the river about ten o'clock in the morning of the 24th of July 1757; as he was then near the shore, he received a blow upon his head in the fall, which stunned

stunned him, and the tide immediately carried him into the middle of the stream, where he was stopped by a great stone in about seven or eight feet water. The people that saw the accident immediately called out for help; but it was half an hour before he was taken out, being dragged to shore with a boat hook without the least signs of life; he was carried into a neighbouring house and supposed to be dead; but a Physician happening to come by, blew up a great quantity of Tobacco Smoke by the Anus, with a straw, and blew also the same Smoke plentifully into his Mouth and Nostrils; the man very soon gave signs of life, very slight indeed, but sufficient to encourage the Good Samaritan to proceed; he caused a vein to be opened both in his arm and foot, and in order to restore the vital heat, wrapped him in the skin of a Sheep that was flead upon the spot for that purpose: In a short time the patient recovered so far as to be able to speak; and the Marquis of Courtivron, who has attested this fact, saw him six days afterwards in perfect health, though a little weak from the loss of blood.

Instances of drowned persons recovered are by no means so rare as is generally imagined; and they would be much more common if proper methods were used for the purpose. The French Academy, by whom this fact is related, observe, that many persons have recovered who have lain many hours in the water; and that as persons immersed in water die only because the circulation is stopped, the blood being prevented from returning from the right to the left ventricle of the heart, by the water's having stopped the respiration, nothing more is necessary to recover such persons, than to put the heart again into motion, and gradually and equally to warm the body in every part. To put the heart

heart in motion, it is adviseable to force irritating and spirituous remedies up the nostrils, and to blow with some degree of force, the smoke of Tobacco into the lungs by the mouth, and into the abdomen by the Anus; the body may be equally and gradually warmed by rubbing it with warm flannels, and placing it in a warm bed, changing the coverings as often as they grow cold, for others taken from the fire, and by many other expedients of the like kind, which will naturally occur in different places and situations.

A Recipe for a SORE THROAT, or Lumps in the Throat.

TO one Noggin of the Juice of pounded Nettle-Root well strained, add of Rose Water and White Wine Vinegar, each one spoonful; put them into a tin sauce-pan, over a good fire, for about a quarter of an hour, then set it by to cool; and when you mean to use it, make it pretty warm, and soak a strip of flannel in it, then scrape a little Nutmeg over the wet flannel, and apply it on the outside of the part affected: this you are to repeat twice in twenty-four hours, when it will most certainly complete the cure. Roll a strip of dry flannel over the one applied to the part.

For the GRAVEL.

TAKE of Broom-seed, finely ground, as much in quantity as will lie upon the surface of a shilling, in a gill of the best White-port, morning and evening.

Dulwich Recipe for an AGUE.

TAKE two ounces of Jesuits Bark, finely powdered, put it into a quart bottle, and a pint of Brandy to it, and a pennyweight, (that is, twenty four grains) of Cochineal, beaten very fine; shake it well together; and when the hot fit is gone off, take a small wine glass full of it, and every three hours after take another glass full, till you have taken it all. Be sure to shake it thick together every time you take it. If you have had the ague long, you may take another bottle. The bitterest and palest coloured bark is the best.

For a Green Wound.

PREVENT as much as may be the wound from bleeding, since the blood (if not much corrupted) is one of the greatest balsams. Then speedily mix some White-wine Vinegar and common Table Salt bruised fine together, and be not sparing of the Salt; with this wash the wound very well, and continue so to do for some time; should the incision be deep, make dossils, which steep in the above liquor, and put plenty of Salt on them, with which fill up the wound to the surface of the skin, and lay a compress over well impregnated with the above, then bind it up, and every five or six hours pour some of the same liquor on the dressing to keep it moist, and open it but once in twenty-four hours. When the flesh is grown up (which it will very soon do, if you be not too effeminate and afraid of the smart, but keep it clean)

(clean) apply a plaster of Diacolon, &c. to skin if over.

Recipe for an ULCER in the LUNGS.

LET the person afflicted lie with his head downward, so that his head and neck are much lower than his chest. Let him heave or cough easily, and he will expectorate and discharge the virulent matter from his lungs.

A Recipe to cure the GRAVEL.

TAKE a spoonful of Honey, and a spoonful of Oatmeal; put them into a quart mug, pour thereto boiling water, and stir them well together. Let it stand till it cools. Drink one half at night going to bed, the remainder in the morning fasting, stirring it together before you drink it. Repeat this every day constantly.

Against the most inveterate RHEUMATISM.

TAKE six pound of the lean part of the Round or Buttock of the best beef you can get, which slice thin; three or four heads (not cloves) of Garlick, which clean well and shred fine; prepare a glossed earthen pipkin, into which lay a slice of the Beef, and then strew it over with the Garlick, so *stratum super stratum*, till all be put in, cover this over with a Paste or Dough, and let it stew or seeth over a gentle fire for twenty-four hours: then pour off the liquor, set it by for use, and

take every morning and night, half a noggish
more, keeping yourself warm.

DUBLIN JOURNAL.

Recipe for a DROPSY.

TAKE the large leaves that grew upon the stem
of the Artichoke; wipe (not wash) them;
stamp them in a mortar, and strain out the juice
through a linen cloth, forcing it out; then put
a pint of the juice into a quart bottle, with a pint
of Madeira Wine, (or Mountain if you cannot
get good Madeira.) Take three spoonfuls every
morning fasting, and three spoonfuls likewise at
going to bed; the dose may be increased to four
or five, if the case requires, and the stomach will
bear. Mind to shake the bottle well whenever you
take it.

N. B. It is a very safe medicine, being a fine
bitter for the stomach, and is the most approved by
experience that is known.

A Recipe for a Cough.

TAKE Oil of Sweet Almonds and Syrup of
Violets, of each three ounces. Mix and make
an electuary.

In a dry husky Cough, a spoonful of this easy
plain mixture, taken every now and then, will
relax by degrees the crispy tone of the Fibres,
and consequently will at length allay the irrita-
tion from whence the disorder intirely springs.

Réceipe

Recipe for a HOARSENESS.

TAKE an ounce of Linseed Oil, fresh-drawn; half an ounce of Sperma Ceti; six drams of white Sugar-Candy in powder; and an ounce and a half of Balsamic Syrup. Mix for an electuary.

A spoonful of it to be taken every now and then on the occasion specified by its title.

A never-failing Cure for the Hic-COUGH.

A Single drop of chymical Oil of Cinnamon dropt on a Lump of treble-refined Sugar; let it dissolve in the mouth leisurely.

A Receipe for the Itch.

TAKE four ounces of Crude Brimstone; two drams of Sal Armoniac finely powdered; and with a sufficient quantity of Hog's lard, work it up into an ointment.

This Ointment, rubbed in well on the parts affected, will be attended with the desired success, though the disorder be never so inveterate; and for ease, safety, and expedition, gives place to no application whatever, that can be made use of in order to remove that troublesome complaint. Physic ought to accompany the unction, and bleeding to proceed it.

A Cure

A Cure for the PILES.

TAKE of the Lenitive Electuary two ounces;
of Flower of Brimstone half an ounce; the
dose is half an ounce.

Evident Signs by which a Mad Dog may be known
and avoided.

A Mad Dog is seemingly rapacious and thirsty,
yet eats and drinks nothing; his eyes are
fierce and flaming; he hangs down his ears and
thrusts out his tongue; froths much at the mouth,
barks at his shadow; oftentimes runs along sad
and anxious without barking at all; frequently
pants for breath, as if tired with running; carries
his tail bent inwards; runs without distinction
against all he meets, with great fury, and bites;
hurrying on in an hasty and uncertain course.
Dogs that are well are afraid and fly, both at
the sight and barking of one that is mad. The
first mad symptom in a dog, is an unusual
trembling.

Remedies for the Bite of a MAD DOG, or any
other Animal.

MIX one pound of common salt in a quart of
water, and then squeeze, bathe, and wash
the wound, with the same, for an hour, and not
drink any of it, then bind a little more Salt to the
part affected for twelve hours.

The

The author of this recipe was himself bit six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by the above mixture and offered to suffer himself to be bit by any mad dog, in order to convince any person, that what he offered was matter of fact.

TAKE the leaves of Rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; Garlick picked from the stalks and bruised, Venice Treadle and Mithridate, and the scrapings of Pewter, of each four ounces; boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint be consumed; then keep it in a bottle close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm; seven mornings following fasting, and six spoonfuls to a dog.

This the Author believes will not (by God's blessing) fail, if it be given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply some of the ingredients from which the liquor was strained to the bitten place.

This last Receipt was taken from the church of Cathorp, Lincolnshire, where almost the whole parish were bit by a mad dog, and those who used it recovered, and they who did not died.

Now as these two remedies, the one topical, the other internal, have such unquestionable testimonials of their effect separately, what must be their power when united, especially as they have nothing repugnant to each other in their nature, but the contrary? It is my firm belief, that by applying the one to the wound as directed, as soon as the person is bitten, and following the directions above given, and at the same time taking the other internally, the bite of a mad animal may be rendered as harmless as the prick of a pin,

Of the outward use of RECTIFIED SPIRITS of WINE, for removing some Disorders from Human bodies.

THE outward application of these spirits has proved very beneficial to myself, and to others, in a variety of cases, particularly in these following.

1. In cramps, or convulsive contractions of the fingers or toes, and of the muscles in any other part of the body; the rubbing the parts affected with these spirits has effectually removed them.
2. Paralytic coldness, or numbness of any part of the body, the rubbing them, morning and evening, with these spirits cold, or made warm (by setting a phial of them in a basin of very warm water) is often a useful remedy.
3. External pains on the surface of the body, or in the fingers, wrists, knees, and feet, are frequently relieved by the application of these spirits.
4. Corns have been frequently cured, and the callous Substance growing round the Heels removed by the constant daily rubbing them, Night and Morning, with these Spirits.
5. Those swellings of the legs, feet and other parts of the body, which, for a while, retain the impression of the fingers when pressed against them, are gradually abated by daily rubbing them with these spirits, as I have happily experienced in myself, and observed in others, to whom I have advised this remedy.
6. The falling off of scabs, which strongly adhere to any part of the body, and the separation of escars, are very much hastened by wetting them, and the parts next adjacent, two or three times a day with these spirits.

7. In

7. In Ulcers, the application of them contributes much to their cure.

The small Ulcers on the tongue, called *aphthæ*, and others on the internal superficies of the cheeks, or on the lips, and those tumours on the gums, called Gum Boils, are often soon cured by wetting them two or three times a day with these spirits, as I have experienced in myself, and have observed the same benefit in others, to whom I have advised them.

As to Ulcers on the legs, wetting with these spirits the parts adjacent, where the skin is whole, without touching the places, morning and evening, has often been effectual to prevent putrefaction (commonly called festering) and to keep the subjacent parts sound. And when the Ulcer is situated on a joint, e. g. the ankle, or very near it, this method is more important to prevent a *caries* of the cartilaginous extremity of the bone, and the consequent necessity of cutting off the ulcerated part, to preserve the life of the patient.

8. In Gangrenes and Mortifications, the application of these spirits three or four times a day, alternately with that of warm vinegar, conduces much to prevent, and stop their progress, if they are begun.

9. Excoriations; or the fretting away the outer skin in riding; or by a very acrid humour oozing through the pores of it, are often soon healed by wetting the places affected once or twice a day with these spirits, as I have found in my experience, it being the remedy used by me on such occasions. The application will indeed excite exquisite pain, but then in two or three minutes it ceases, and the parts soon become easier.

10. They

10. They are of great service in a flux of humour from the eyes. This is a disorder I am sometimes troubled with on catching cold. When I have it, I wet my finger once or twice a day with the spirits, and gently rub my eye-brows, temples and sides of my nose, and cross the Cheek-bone from my nose to the temples; and when there is only a thin dew of the spirits on my finger, I shut my eyes and draw it over the edges of my eye-lids.

11. The piles, when they are painful, the wetting a rag with the spirits, after it has been doubled to the compass of a shilling, and applying it to the fundament for a few minutes, and then taking it away, and repeating the application as the pain shall require, has been effectual to remove it. If they bleed, and bleed too much, the same application is proper.

It may here be observed, what is well known to many, that the application of these spirits is of great efficacy to stop outward bleedings from any part of the body.

12. As to the falling down of the *Rectum Intestinum*, or that gut descending through the fundament, the application of these spirits I have known often very effectual to prevent and cure it; but then the application should be made only when the gut is up in the body.

What has been observed shew, that the spirits, commonly called the *Rectified Spirits*, deserve to be kept constantly in every family, to be always ready for immediate use. *Theophilus Lobb.*

A method

**A Method for the speedy Recovery from Lameness
by a SPRAIN.**

SUPPOSE the ankle to be sprained. 1. Let it be fomented with vinegar a little warm, for four or five minutes at a time, once every four hours: this will render the circulation of the fluids in the parts affected more easy, and either prevent a swelling, or promote its subsiding.

2. Let the person stand three or four minutes at a time on both his feet, in their natural posture, and sometimes move the strained foot; and sometimes when sitting with his foot on a low stool, let him move it this way and that, as he can bear it: this will contribute much to contract the over-stretched vessels, and to recover a due circulation of their fluids through them.

3. Let a gentle dry friction with a warm hand be sometimes used to the parts affected, which will conduce much to the same end.

4. Two hours after every application of the vinegar, let the part affected be just wetted with the rectified Spirits of Wine, and then gently rubbed.

By these means persons to whom I have advised them, have recovered from the effects of very violent sprains in a few days, as some others have been weeks in recovering by different ways of management, such as a continual resting of the strained foot and disuse of its motions.

Lobb.

ver

The Good Samaritan.

An effectual Remedy for the Cure of LAMENESS,
from a fixed Contraction of the Parts affected.

TAKE the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted cold, or only milk-warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

A Cure for the YELLOW JAUNDICE; by which the late Lord *Blakeney* said he had cured great Numbers in *Ireland*, *Minorca*, and in this Kingdom, and that he never knew it to fail.

TAKE the white of an egg, and two glasses of Spring-water; beat them well together, and drink the quantity off at a draught.

It cools the lungs, which in this distemper are always inflamed; expels that asthmatic disorder which also always, in some degree, afflicts the party diseased; it speedily procures perspiration, invigorates the animal spirits, causes digestion, and creates an appetite.

A method

A method of preventing and removing Epileptic Fits; with some observations tending to prove the virtue of musk in preventing the Apoplexy.

ANY person subject to the Epilepsy, may himself prevent a fit of it, if he has any the least previous notice of its coming, before he be altogether deprived of his senses, by the following simple experiment. Let him have always ready in his pocket a piece of metal, as broad as he is able to contain between his teeth when his jaws are stretched to the utmost: as soon as he feels the first symptom of the fit, let him immediately take his piece of metal, and open his teeth as wide as he is able, put the piece of metal between them, that so his jaws may be thereby kept at the utmost stretch for some time: this in about half a minute will make him come entirely to himself again, and prevent the coming on of the fit for that time.

After the fit is come on, the same experiment will also serve to remove it in a very short time: for if any bye-stander will take the piece of metal before described, and put it between the patient's teeth, and thereby force them open till his jaws are at their utmost stretch, the fit will immediately go off, and the patient will very soon recover.

The certainty of this experiment, the person from whom this account is taken says, may be depended on.

As it is undoubtedly the forcing open of the jaws, and not any virtue in the metal itself, which produces this effect, there can be no difference of

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whatever kind the metal is of. A crown-piece, I believe, might do; but if made of iron or steel for the purpose, I think it would be more convenient if made of a square or oblong form, of about the thickness of a crown, and of such a breadth as to be exactly equal to the widest opening of the jaws. It may be proper also to observe, that one of the edges ought to be thin, that it may more easily enter between the teeth, when they are to be forced open by some other person; for the same reason it may be convenient to put a handle to it, like the handle of a key.

I have reason to believe that this experiment will not only remove the fit of the Epilepsy for that time, but also until the next time of its ordinary periodical return, without any apparent difference from what would have happened if the fit had been allowed to work itself off.

I have only to add, that I suppose there are few liable to the Epilepsy, who may not, by means of this experiment, prevent its coming on in the day-time: I think there are scarce any but who have as long warning of its approach, as might be sufficient for taking a piece of metal out of their pocket, and putting it between their teeth.

PHILANTHROPHAS.

According to letters received this year (1761) by the Dutch ships from the Indies, several persons, and some of distinction, have died last year at Batavia, of the apoplexy, which is thought extraordinary: for though that distemper is as common in Holland as any where, yet formerly it was never heard of at Batavia: and this circumstance has been urged by very great physicians, as a strong

strong argument in favour of musk, which was as much in use at Batavia, as disregarded in Holland and other parts of Europe, since the reign of Lewis XIV. whose queen had an aversion to that and all other perfumes, which circumstance gradually drove them out of all the courts of Europe.

A method to stop the bleeding of the Nose, by Mr. OAKELEY, Surgeon of BIRMINGHAM.

TAKE a piece of strong sowing silk, and wax it well, and to one End of it fasten a Dossil of Lint; then take a piece of Cat-gut, about the size of the second string of a Violin, and introduce it up the bleeding nostril; when I perceive it in the mouth, I take hold of the End of it with the forceps, and draw it out of the mouth; make a knot upon it, and fasten the end of the waxed silk to it; I then withdraw the catgut out of the nostril, take hold of the silk, and pull the dossil of lint into the posterior nostril. I then stuff the anterior nostril full of lint, by which means the bleeding will most certainly be stopt. After a few days I take the lint out of the anterior nostril, and that in the posterior will drop out soon after, and the cure be perfectly compleated.

A Cure

A Cure for Worms and cutaneous Disorders.

TAKE four ounces of pure Quicksilver, boil it in a glazed pipkin in a quart of soft Water an hour; pour it off, and bottle it up for use. Boil the same Quicksilver again in the like quantity of Water as often as you need a supply.

Children may drink of it, and without fear a gill at a time, (for whom it may be sweetened with honey, or sugar, to make it palatable) while adults may drink thereof as indifferently as plain water, night and morning, the first and last thing they do for a week or two; after which, purge off the dead worms, that they may not lie and rot in the body, with as many grains of Powder of Jalap Root, mixed up in a little of any warm Herb Tea, or small-beer, as the patient is years old under 30; and if the smallest quantity proves not brisk enough, the dose may be doubled the next time of taking it, as occasion requires, working all off by drinking either warm water gruel, mutton broth, or common tea, if it has work'd of itself once, as is usual, in taking other purges.

Outwardly wash the parts affected with some of this medicinal water warmed, with a linen rag, or sponge, every night at bed-time, till the skin is perfectly close and smooth.

The leaves of Stave-acre powdered and strewed on the head, or elsewhere, will certainly kill lice, but this safe lotion will destroy all kinds, whatever, that breed upon the body.

To procure an easy Delivery to Women with Child.

TAKE Laurel leaves dried, not too old but gathered within the year; pulverize them well, taking care that no dirt, or heterogeneous matter, be mixed with them. Take one or two spoonfuls of this powder, and mix it with as much Olive oil as is necessary to make it into a liquid paste of such a consistence as not to run abroad. Spread this composition upon a linen cloth, and apply it to the navel of the woman in labour. As soon as this is done, in whatever unnatural or irregular position the child may be, it will immediately turn and present itself readily, and in the best and most happy manner. If Olive oil cannot be had, Hungary water may be made use of to moisten the Powder, but Oil is preferable.

The virtues of this simple topical remedy have been often experienced. One woman in particular, who had been four days and a half in labour, was delivered within an hour, and two others one of whom had been two and the other eight days in labour, were upon application thereof, immediately and happily delivered. Hard labours are attended with such cruel pains, and of such long continuance, that such a simple and effectual remedy ought to be esteemed as a most valuable present to the public. It would be advisable to make use of this application in all cases as soon as the woman falls in labour. The Berries of the Laurel have the same virtues as the Leaves, and may be used instead of them. In countries where the Laurel is common, experience has taught the shepherds the virtues of it, for when the sheep are on the

the point of bringing forth, they cause them to swallow seven or eight laurel or bay-berries, stripped of the skin.

**An Universal PRESERVATIVE against INFECT-
TION.**

EVERY person, who sees others languishing under any sickness or distemper, if he has a mind to preserve himself from the infection, ought always to discharge his saliva or spital, and never swallow it, whilst he remains in the sphere of infected vapours: for the saliva is the first thing that very readily attracts the infected vapours, which, being swallowed with it, are carried as it were, by this vehicle into the stomach, where they occasion the most fatal Effects.

The greater part of distempers, and particularly malignant fevers, are contagious: this contagion, arising from the ferment that proceeds from the sick person, diffuses itself as a vapour in the ambient air, and infects every thing to a certain distance; so that these infected vapours, being drawn into the mouth by respiration, are capable of corrupting the Saliva, which, being swallowed, infects the stomach, and afterwards the rest of the body: but when one spits, the body is secured from the infection. For this reason, tobacco, or spicy substances, or of a strong smell, kept in the mouth and chewed, for exciting the saliva, may be of great service to all those who visit infected persons.

The

The Lady York's choice Recipe to preserve from
the Small-Pox, Plague, &c.

TAKE Garlick three Heads; Essence of Worm-
wood one Dram. Let them infuse twelve hours
in four ounces of White Wine, and drink the
liquor before you go near the infected; and after-
wards the lady affirms, you may go with safety
amongst them.

An approved Medicine to bring away a dead
Child.

TAKE Betony, Hyssop, and Vervain, of each a
small handful, boil them in a pint of White-
Wine to half a pint, and give to the patient to
drink.

How to make the King of France's Teeth-Powder,
famous for making teeth white, and preserving
them from the Scurvy.

TAKE of Chalk and Pebble-stones burnt, of
each one ounce; Myrrh, Bole-armoniack and
Dragon's-blood, of each half an ounce; of Am-
moniacum and Cuttle-bones, of each three Drams;
let them be all finely powdered.

For

For a WHITLOW.

SAGE and Castile-soap, of each a like quantity, mix them well, and lay them on the Whitlow: or take common Rosin, finely powdered, as much as is sufficient, and mix with the White of an Egg, and lay it to the part.

To cure a FELON.

SAGE and White Soap, of each equal Parts, mix them well, and lay to the part, it presently gives ease, and stops its going any further.

Receipt for the Cure of Deafness.

PUT a table spoonful of Bay Salt into near half a pint of cold Spring Water, and after it has steeped therein for twenty-four hours, (now and then shaking the phial) cause a small tea spoonful to be poured in the ear most affected every night when in bed, for seven or eight nights successively, observing to lay your head on the opposite side, by which the cure is generally completed.

A very good Remedy for an hollow aching Tooth.

TAKE of Camphire and Crude Opium, of each four grains; make them into three pills, with as much Oil of Cloves as is convenient, roll them
in

in Cotton, apply one of them to the aching tooth, and repeat it if there is occasion.

For a Noise in the Ear, proceeding either from a Cold, or a Blow.

TINCTURE of Castor, Oil of Bitter Almonds, of each one dram; Civet two Grains; mix, and drop of it into the Ear, stopping the Ear afterwards with a Piece of black wool. If the noise comes from cold, purge the head with pills of Cochiaz.

For violent PAINS in the EARS.

AN Head of Garlick, and roast it, then take of the softest of it, and mix with as much Mithridate, and apply it about bed-time to the patient's ear as hot as he can bear it; if there is occasion, renew it again the next day.

To preserve the Face from being deformed by the SMALL-POX.

TAKE an Ounce and a half of Pomatum; of Oil of Almonds, one ounce; of Spermaceti and Virgins Wax, of each three drams; of Damask Rose-water, one ounce; set them all together over the fire, and as soon as they are melted take them off, and after you have stirred them very well, let them stand till they are cold, then make a hole, and drain out the water, and with a feather anoint the patient's face.

For

For a STICH, or PAIN in the SIDE.

CHAMOMILE-Flowers, Oatmeal, and Bran of each equal parts, put them in bags, and lay hot to the part that is pained; change them as often as they cool.

An approved Medicine for a BURN, or SCALD.

TAKE the White of an egg, and as much of the best Linseed Oil; beat them well together; dip a cloth in it; and apply to the sore, often shifting the cloth.

To make the ITALIAN Plaster, which cures Corns, and heals old Sores and Ulcers.

TAKE ten ounces of Oil of Olives; four of Bees wax; of Litharge of Gold, Litharge of Silver and Ceruse, of each four ounces; of Myrrh four drams; first put in the Oil and Bees-wax, then the Litharge, constantly stirring it; when it is boiled to a brownish colour, take it off the fire, and put to it Myrrh, and of Venice Turpentine, four ounces, stir it well together, and pour it into a pail of water; and work it up. When you make use of it for Corns, first cut your corns as close as you can without fetching blood; then lay a plaster of this to it, keeping it on for four days; five or six of these plasters will bring up the corns by the roots.

For

For a BRUISE occasioned by a Fall.

HORSE-dung and Sheeps-Suet, of each equal parts, boil them well together, and apply warm to the part affected, like a poultice.

or BRUISE on the Eyes or Face.

TAKE the White of an Egg, beat it well with Cream, dip lint in it, and apply to the part that is bruised; it will take out the blood, and give ease in a very short time; renew once in twelve hours.

An approved Poultice for an ULCER.

TAKE a large quantity of Briony Roots, stamp them, and boil them in a sufficient quantity of Bacon-grease, till it grows stiff; this cured a man's knee that was fistulated in several places.

To fasten Teeth made loose by the Scurvy.

POMGRANATE Flowers, Mastich, and Myrrh bruised; of each two drams, boiled in Claret, and wash your mouth every morning and evening.

To take away FRECKLES, and Beautify the Skin:

OIL of Tartar and Oil of Sweet Almonds, of each equal Parts, shake them well together, till they become white; every night going to bed, anoint the part with it.

To

A present Remedy for a PAIN in the EARS.

TAKE a little honey, melt it in a spoon, and drop it into the Ear that aches as warm as can be endured, stopping the Ear afterwards with a piece of Black Wool dipped in Oil of bitter Almonds.

FOR SORE NIPPLES.

TAKE Sperma Ceti, Oil of Almonds, and Virgins-wax, of each an equal quantity, melt them together, and every morning and evening anoint the part.

To make the HAIR grow.

SHAVE the head often, and after shaving, bathe it well with Brandy, or Spirit of Honey, and twice every day anoint it with Bear's Grease.

The Lord CHESTERFIELD's excellent Powder to help Delivery.

TAKE of Cummin Seeds, Saffron, Grains of Paradise, Date Stone, and White Amber, of each equal parts; reduce it into Fine Powder, of which give a scruple, in extremity, in a draught of Burnt Claret, or Mace Ale; to be repeated as there is occasion.

A COMPOSING MIXTURE.]

TAKE three ounces of Diacodium; six ounces of Spring-water; two ounces of Spirituous Alexeterial Water, and make a mixture.

Whenever sleep and rest are wanting, four spoonfuls of this mixture, taken on going to bed, will agreeably answer that end, without recurring to the hazardous efficacy of stronger opiates, which demand the utmost skill and caution in their administration. In a fever likewise, in case of great restlessness, a spoonful of it may be given every three or four hours, till the patient sinks into a gentle slumber. Which management is generally attended with better consequences, than where a full sleepy dose is prescribed without such circumspection.

A JALAP ELECTUARY.

TAKE two ounces of powder of Jalap; three drams of Powdered Ginger; and, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an electuary.

The Jalap-Root is one of the best purges we have. It works effiaciously, and at the same time mildly enough. 'Tis an admirable medicine in dropical and over-loaded habits. It powerfully attenuates vicious juices, and evacuates them sometimes surprisngly by stool; nor can any thing be legally objected to it, but its cheapness. The dose of this electuary is from half a dram to two scruples, to be taken early in the morning.

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A PURGING MIXTURE.

TAKE twelve ounces of the Infusion of Sena; two ounces of the Sena-tincture; and make a mixture.

This medicine is very easily prepared, and therefore very handy on occasions, where the body calls for a remedy of this nature. It is cooling, as well as Laxative, works its passage through the bowels without any griping or disorder, and stands in need at the same time of no over-strict regimen. Three ounces of it, drank early in the morning, is a dose proportioned to most constitutions. In the piles, and all costive dispositions of the intestines, with any spice of inflammation, this mild purgative is very beneficial; and, notwithstanding its gentle way of operating, will with great certainty perform its office.

A RECIPE for an AGUE.

TAKE Alum, Nutmeg, and Extract of the Peruvian Bark, of each fifteen grains; and, with a sufficient quantity of cloves, make a Bole.

This in persons of a strong constitution, whose stomach will not recoil on the offensive sensation generally created in it by the stypticity and velleicating property of the alum, taken three mornings together fasting, will almost infallibly cure even the most stubborn agues. On which account it may, by reason of its cheapness, be of singular use to poor country people on such an occasion. It is likewise of great efficacy, where it agrees, in a Fluor Albus, and also in a Diabetes.

Sir

Sir HANS SLOAN's Receipt for Soreness, Weakness, and several other Distempers of the Eyes.

TAKE of prepared Tutty, one ounce; of *Lapis Hematites* prepared, two scruples; of the best Aloes prepared, twelve grains; of prepared Pearl, four grains; put them into a porphyry, or marble mortar, and rub them with a pistle of the same stone very carefully, with a sufficient quantity of Viper's Grease, or Fat, to make a liniment; to be used daily, morning or evening, or both according to the conveniency of the patient.

The doctor prescribes bleeding and blistering in the neck, and behind the ears, in order to draw off the humours from the eyes; and afterwards, according to the degree of the inflammation, or Acrimony of the juices, to make a drain by issues between the shoulders, or perpetual blister. And for washing the eyes, recommends cold Spring-Water. And the best inward medicines, which he has experienced, to be Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers; Antiepileptic Powders, such as *Pulvis ad Gutturam*, Betony, Sage, Rosemary, Eyebright, Wild Valerian-root, Castor, &c. washed down with a tea made with the same ingredients; as also drops of spirit *Lavendulae composit.* and *Sal. Volat. Oleos.*

If the inflammation returns, the doctor says, drawing about six ounces of blood from the temples, by leeches, or cupping on the shoulders, is very proper.

The liniment is to be applied with a small hair-pencil, the eye winking or a little opened.

An admirable Powder for the TEETH; by Dr.
BRACKEN of Preston in Lancashire.

GET Tartar of Vitriol, two drams; best Dragons-Blood and Myrrh, of each half a dram; Gumlac one dram; of Ambergrease four grains; and those that like it may add two grains of Musk; mix them well, and make a powder to be kept in a phial close stopped.

The method of using it is thus; put a little of the Powder upon a saucer, or a piece of White paper; then take a clean linen cloth upon the end of your finger, just moisten it in water, and dip it in the powder, and rub your teeth well once a day, if they be foul, wash your teeth after with warm Wine or Water; if you want to preserve their beauty only, twice a week will be sufficient for its use.

For a HOARSENESS.

TAKE as much as will lie on a shilling of the following powder, three or four times in a day; Sperma Ceti and Sugar-Candy, of each, equal parts, and make them into a fine powder, or a tea-spoonful of Barbados Tar in a glass of old rum, every night going to rest. Three or four Well-fleet Oysters swallowed early in the morning fasting, afford surprising relief in this complaint.

A Poultis for a Swelling, caused by the Gout.

TAKE of Raisins of the Sun stoned, beat them well in a stone mortar with Malaga Sack, till it comes to the thickness of a Poultis, which being applied to the swelling, will take it down. A plaster of Red Lead will have the same effect.

Dry BELLY-ACH, or Nervous Cholic.

TAKE dried Mallow Leaves an ounce; Chamomile Flowers, and sweet fennel seeds, of each half an ounce; water, a pint; boil it for use. Take half a pint of this decoction, and add two spoonfuls of sweet oil, and half an ounce of Epsom salt; mix it for a clyster to be repeated frequently. The Warm Bath is of the utmost service in this disorder, as is also Balsam of Peru given inwardly from twenty to forty drops in a spoonful of powdered Loaf Sugar, three or four times in a day.

For BURNS and SCALDS.

FRESH Butter and White Wax, of each six ounces, Oil of Olives half a pint, Lapis Calaminaris one ounce and an half; melt the Wax and Butter with the Oil, and stir in the Lapis Calaminaris finely powdered, till it is too hard to let it settle. This is an excellent ointment for the above purposes, and is to be applied once a day spread on a fine linen rag.

For

For WHITLOES.

ON their first appearance the finger affected should be plunged in hot water or held over the steam of boiling water; and by doing this frequently for the first day, a cure has been often obtained; but when the disorder is further advanced, a pultice of white bred and milk must be applied.

Recipe for the ITCH.

THE parts which break out every night must be anointed with the following ointment: take Hog's Lard half a pound; Flower of Brimstone and Sulphur Vivum, of each two ounces; powdered cloves one ounce; mix them together: two or three weeks is as little time as can be depended upon, and the same linen must be wore the whole time. This is a never failing remedy. For persons who are too delicate to bear the smell of the Brimstone the following ointment is contrived; take an ounce and an half of Pomatum; Precipitated Sulphur, a quarter of an ounce; white Precipitate, two Scruples; mix them together. During the use of this ointment a dose of cooling physic should be taken every third day, and the linen should be frequently changed. High living, rich sauces, &c. must be carefully abstained from.

For

For a LOOSENESS.

HALF a drachm of Ipecacoanha must be taken for a vomit; and worked off with Chamomile Tea. Abstain from malt liquors. If this does not entirely remove the Looseness, take half a drachm of Powder of rhubarb, made into a bolus, with a little diascordium, and repeat it every day, 'till the looseness is entirely stopped.

For common drink the sick person may take Hartshorn drink, or Rice boiled in Water with a little Cinnamon.

Spitting of BLOOD.

RED rose leaves dried, half an ounce, twenty drops of Oil of Vitriol, one ounce and an half of Refined Sargar, and pour two pints and an half of boiling water on these ingredients in an earthen vessel; let it stand to be cold, and take half a quarter of a pint frequently. In this disorder, frequent bleeding in small quantities is proper, not exceeding four, or at the most six ounces at each time, according to the strength of the sick person.

BLEEDING at the Nose.

APPLY to the back part and the sides of the neck, a Linen Cloth dipt in Cold Water, in which Salt Prunella has been dissolved. In very obstinate cases bleeding in the foot is useful. Internally, the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electuary may be taken three or four times in a day. Take the seeds of White Henbane,
and

and White Poppies, each half an ounce, Conserve of Roses three ounces, and mix them into an electuary with Syrup of Diacodion.

Recipe for the PILES:

TAKE one ounce and an half of Lenitive Electuary, Flower of Brimstone half an ounce, mix them together, the quantity of a Nutmeg to be taken every night and morning: apply outwardly a little of this ointment; take two ounces of White Diachylon, two ounces of Sweet Oil, and half an ounce of Vinegar, mix them together. Leeches applied as near the Piles as possible, or on the Pile itself, afford surprising relief.

Recipe for a SPRAIN.

THE part must be fomented with warm Vinegar, then apply a pultice of stale beer grounds and Oatmeal, with a little Hog's Lard, every day till the pain and swelling are abated; after which a strengthening plaster must be used. The following rules properly observed will much shorten the cure: let the person stand three or four minutes at a time on both his feet, and sometimes move the strained foot; and when sitting with his foot on a low stool, let him move it this way or that as he can bear it; let the strained part be gently rubbed with a warm hand several times in a day, which will contribute very much to contract the overstretched vessels, and recover a due circulation of their fluids through them.

Recipe

Recipe for the Disorder called St. ANTHONY'S
FIRE.

THE person thus afflicted should lose eight or ten ounces of blood, and repeat the bleeding more than once if the symptoms run high; apply to the part a pultice of White Bread and Milk, with a little Hogs Lard in it; let the pultice be changed twice in a day; but flannels wrung out of a strong decoction of elder flowers applied warm afford the speediest ease and relief, and every other morning take the following purge, till the disorder is cured: viz.

Glauber's Salt one ounce, Manna half an ounce, mix and dissolve it in warm water for one dose.

The diet in this disease must be very low, chiefly Water Gruel, or at most weak Broth; all strong liquors, even flesh meat must be avoided as poison.

DEAFNESS.

THE ears must be syringed well with some warm Milk and Oil, then take a quarter of an ounce of liquid Opodeldoch, and as much Oil of Almonds; mix them well, and drop a few drops into each ear, stopping them with a little Cotton or Wool; repeat this every night going to rest.

Dr.

Dr. Ward's Recipe for curing a FISTULA.

A Quarter of a pound of Elecampane root, three quarters of a pound of Fennel Seeds, and a quarter of a pound of Black Pepper; pound these separately and sift them through a fine sieve; take half a pound of Honey, and half a pound of Powder Sugar, melt the Honey and the Sugar together over the fire, scumming them continually till they become bright as amber; when they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a soft paste. The dose is the size of a nutmeg, morning, noon and night, drinking a glass of wine or water after.

If the above should not succeed, immediate recourse must be had to a skilful surgeon.

INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS.

TAKE away ten ounces of blood, and repeat the bleeding according to the urgency of the complaint; give a clyster twice every day, till the patient has had two or three stools; and, to appease the pain, and stop the excessive vomiting, give ten drops of Liquid Laudanum, in a little Broth, every six hours. The diet should consist entirely of weak broths.

Juice of Lemons taken inwardly in obstinate cases, has sometimes afforded surprising relief.

For COLDS.

THEY may be cured by lying much in bed, drinking plentifully of Warm Sack Whey, with a few drops of spirits of hartshorn in it, any other warm small liquor; living upon puddings, spoon meats, chickens, &c. and drinking every thing warm. In short, it must at first be treated as a small fever, with gentle diaphoretics, such as half a drachm of the compound powder of Contrayerva, taken night and morning, or half an ounce of Mindererus's spirit, may be given every night going to rest, drinking a plentiful draught of weak Sack Whey after it.

This is a much more easy, natural and certain method, than the common practice by balsamics, linctuss's, and the like, which spoil the stomach, destroy the appetite, and hurt the constitution.

For a CONSUMPTION.

RIDING on horseback, a milk diet, country air, and bleeding frequently in small quantities, at each time taking away not more than six ounces of blood, are the most efficacious remedies in this distemper; snails boiled in milk have sometimes been of service, as is also the Peruvian bark, when it does not occasion a purging.

An excellent Remedy for the STONE and GRAVEL.

TAKE two scruples of Calcined Egg-shells, three times in a day, in a glass of any convenient liquor, drinking, after each dose, a third part of the following decoction: Take two ounces of Castile soap, dissolve it in a quart of soft water, and sweeten it, according to your taste, with honey or loaf sugar. If this decoction is made in a copper vessel, care must be taken that it is well tinned. The taking of these medicines must be continued for some time after the complaint ceases, lest any part of the stone should remain, which being rough and unequal, might occasion exquisite pain. It is common, after a few days use of these medicines, to have an increase of pain in making water; at which time, a soft diet, emollient drinks, and rest, are proper. For common drink, Milk and Water, or a decoction of Marshmallow roots, Parsley, and Liquorice, may be used; but if the person has been used to strong liquors, small Punch, made without Acid, may be drank sparingly. Artichokes, Asparagus, Spinnage, Lettuces, Succory, Parsley, Turneps, Potatoes, Carrots, Redishes, Peas, &c. may be safely used; but Onions, Leeks and Cellery, are to be preferred to all other vegetables,

The patient ought to drink no more of any liquor than is sufficient to quench his thirst, and he should hold his water, as long as he can without great uneasiness, that it may have the longer time to act on the stone. If these medicines

cines occasion costiveness, it will be necessary now and then, at discretion, to take a dose of Glauber's salt and manna.

MORTIFICATION, OR GANGRENE.

THE part must be fomented every night and morning with hot flannels wrung out of the following fomentation: take Lime-water a pint, and dissolve in it half an ounce of Crude Sal Armoniac; then add three ounces of Camphorated Spirits of Wine. Afterwards apply a pultice of Stale Beer Grounds and Oatmeal, moistened with a little Hogs Lard: when the part begins to suppurate, apply under the pultice a dressing of Black Basilicon inwardly. Take a drachm of the best Peruvian bark in fine powder, every four hours, in a gill of Mountain Wine.

OLD ULCERS.

WHEN an Ulcer is of long standing, it is dangerous to dry it up, without substituting in the place of a discharge, which is become almost natural, some other; such as purging from time to time, or cutting an issue near the diseased part. To forward the cure, salt meats, spices, and strong liquors must be most avoided; the usual quantity of flesh meat should be lessened, and the body kept moderately open by a vegetable or milk diet; and if the ulcers are in the legs, it is of great importance to keep in a lying posture; for negligence in this material point changes the slightest wounds into Ulcers, and the

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most trifling Ulcers into obstinate and incurable ones. To cure which,

Take a quarter of a pound of Basilicon, and an ounce and an half of Oil of Olives, and mix therewith half an ounce of Verdigrease; dress the sore with this ointment, spread upon a litte tow, after fomenting it well with a decoction made of Chamomile Flowers and Mallow leaves; Take frequently a dose of cooling phyfic, and live regularly.

An excellent Powder to clean the TEETH.

TAKE Cream of Tartar, three quarters of an ounce; choice Myrrh, three drachms; Dragon's Blood, one drachm; mix them for a powder.

An excellent LIP SALVE

IS made by adding a quarter of an ounce of Alganet root to the Sperma Ceti ointment, and simmering them together a few minutes over a gentle fire.

LAVENDER WATER.

TAKE of fresh Lavender Flower a pound and an half; of Proof Melasses Spirit a gallon; and distill off five pints.

YELLOW

YELLOW BASILICON.

TAKE Sweet Oil a quarter of a pint; Bees-Wax, Yellow Rozin, and Burgundy pitch, of each a quarter of a pound; Venice Turpentine three quarters of an ounce; mix them together over a slow fire.

RULES for nursing SICK PERSONS.

IT is a great mistake, to suppose that all distempers are cured by sweating; and that, to procure sweat, sick persons must take hot medicines, and keep themselves very hot; for sweating carries off the thinner part of the blood, leaving the remainder more dry, thick, and inflamed, which must evidently increase the disorder; for, instead of forcing out the watry part of the blood, we should rather endeavour to increase it, by drinking freely of Barley-Water, Balm-tea, Lemonade, or any other diluting liquor made luke warm. What has been already said on the head of foul confined air, shews the absurdity of stifling the sick person with the heat of a close apartment, and a load of bed-cloaths; for these two causes are sufficient alone to produce a fever, even in an healthy person. By letting in a little fresh air, now and then into a sick person's room, and lessening the bed-cloaths, you will almost always perceive the fever and oppression in some measure abate. Instead of Venice Treacle, Saffron, Cassia powder, and other heating medicines, in all feverish disorders, the belly should be kept moderately

The Good Samaritan.

rately open; whilst those medicines just mentioned render the body costive, and must necessarily have a bad effect.

Fevers are aggravated by giving the sick persons food through fear of their dying of weakness; which food increases the disorder, and renders it fatal. This fear is groundless; persons in a fever may be supported, even for some weeks, with liquids only; and are stronger at the expiration of that time than if they had taken more solid nourishment; for, from the first attack of a fever, whatever solid food is taken, even Soup, Eggs, Biscuit, &c. corrupts in the stomach. If a man in perfect health was to eat stinking meat, rotten eggs, sour broths, &c. he would be seized with vomiting, load at the stomach, a purging fever, and eruptions on the skin.

The same articles, even in their soundest state, given to a person in a fever, are quickly putrified, by the heat and diseased matter already in his stomach; and in a few hours produce the same effects. Is it then possible to expect the least service from them? no: as long as a sick person has a bad humour in his stomach, his weakness increases, in proportion to the food he receives; for this food being corrupted by the infected matter already there, proves incapable of affording the least nourishment; on the contrary, becomes an additional cause of the distemper. Besides, to heat and cram the sick person, is wholly opposite to what nature herself indicates: the burning heat of which they complain, the dryness of the lips, tongue, throat, the high colour of their urine, their earnest longing after cooling things, the pleasure and benefit they receive from the ad-
mission.

mission of fresh air into their chamber, are so many proofs that we ought to cool them moderately, by refreshing and diluting liquors, such as Balm tea, Lemonade, &c. to promote an easy discharge of the vitiated humours. Those who have the care of sick persons, should particularly attend to this observation, that as long as there is any taste of bitterness, sickness, or desire of reaching; bad breath, heat, and feverishness, with offensive stools, and coloured urine made in a small quantity only; so long all flesh meats, soups, eggs, and all kind of food composed of any of them, and all heating medicines, wine, &c. are absolute poisons.

If the sick person has not two motions for stool in the twenty four hours; if the urine is high coloured, the fever runs high, the pain of the head and loins considerable, a clyster of warm Water with Sweet Oil, and a little common Salt, should be given once in a day. As long as the patient has strength for it, he should sit up out of bed an hour daily, and longer if he can bear it; but he should not be raised whilst in a sweat. His linen should be changed every other day, taking care that the clean linen is well aired; for nothing conduces more to continue the fever and light-headedness, than confining the sick constantly to their bed, and preventing their changing their foul linen.

Persons recovering from distempers, require great care and attention; in proportion to the abatement and decline of the fever, their quantity of food may be gradually increased; and when the fever is entirely gone, the sick person may venture on a little white meat, such as chicken, rabbit,

rabbit, whittings, flounders, or other flat fish; but salmon, eels, carp, skait, haddock, and the like, are not to be ventured on 'till the recovery is absolutely perfected; soups, new-laid eggs, and a little wine diluted with water; but these are to be used with great moderation, because the stomach, being extremely weakened by the disease, is capable only as yet of a small degree of digestion; and if the quantity of nourishment exceeds its power ever so little, it will not digest, but become putrid, and delay the recovery.

To procure a compleat and perfect termination of acute diseases, observe the following rules:

Let persons recovering, as well as those who are sick, take very little food at a time, and take it often.

Let their meal consist of one kind of food only, and let them chew their food well.

Lessen their quantity of drink; the best in general is wine and water; three parts water, to one part wine; for too great a quantity of liquids prevent the stomach from recovering its tone, and increases the tendency to a swelling in the legs.

Riding on horseback, as often as they are able, is absolutely necessary: the properest time for this exercise is in the forenoon.

They should eat nothing, or at the most but very little, in the evening, as persons in this state are seldom quite so well towards night. Their sleep will be the less disturbed for this caution: seven or eight hours, at most, are as much as should be allotted for lying in bed.

A stool

A stool is not necessary every day ; but if the costiveness exceeds the second day, a clyster should be administered ; or sooner if the person feels uneasy, is restless, or has the head-ach.

If after some time they still continue very weak, and their stomach is disordered, and they have, from time to time, a little irregular fever, they should take a tea-cup full of the Decoction of the Peruvian Bark, three or four times in a day, which may be prepared by boiling an ounce of the best Bark in powder, in a quart of Water, 'till two thirds are wasted away, and then adding to the remainder a gill of Red Wine.

Labouring men must by no means return to work too soon after their recovery, lest it prevent their ever getting perfectly well, and entirely recovering their lost strength.

F I N I S.

The Great Chamber

A room of not great extent, but of great interest, and which contains some of the most valuable remains of the ancient Egyptian civilization. It is situated in the north-west corner of the temple, and is reached by a long and narrow passage.

The room is divided into two parts by a low wall, and the larger part is occupied by a large altar, which is made of a single block of granite. The altar is decorated with hieroglyphs, and is surrounded by a low wall. The smaller part of the room is occupied by a number of smaller altars, which are also decorated with hieroglyphs.



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